

Community Co-Operation

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Those people in this community who send or go away for purchases, do so for one of two reasons,— or fancied reasons.

They claim that they can either get better goods elsewhere or that they can buy from the mail order houses cheaper.

While our merchants may not carry as large stocks or as large assortments as some of the larger city stores, but a careful investigation will convince you that you can buy goods to as good advantage here as anywhere else and at the same time keep your money in this community.

I was advised a few months ago by a gentleman who had just located,

and gone into business in one of our smaller towns, that he had intended to go to another community but had decided not to go after he had investigated and found that the community was made up largely of mail order clubs and that the local stores secured but a small per cent of the local patronage.

Prosperous merchants and good stores are necessary to prosperous and growing communities, which in turn mean good markets for local products, fair prices for real estate, ample employment for those desiring it—in fact, all those things necessary to a community worth living in.

Farm Notes of Interest to All

Cows for Cash Income.

Milk, and its products, butter, cheese, etc., are the most important sources of food in a civilized country. No country has ever reached a high stage in agriculture, so far as we know, without making dairying an important industry and dairy product an important article of food. This fact is emphasized by Marting, who called attention to the fact that the primitive race of America, Africa and Australia, who never used milk, never developed past the stages of barbarism, whereas, the primitive people of Western Europe and Asia and their descendants, used milk; and according to Marting, the dairy cow is in no small degree responsible for the great progress made in intellectual development by the people of Europe and America. This fact may be doubted by some, but for the influence of the dairy cow and the progress of those who keep her, we have only to compare Russia with Denmark, Holland with Spain and any of the cotton states of Wisconsin.

It will be found that in the states where the highest type of farming is developed will be identical to the states that produce milk, butterfat, cheese and butter in great quantities.

We have needed more cows on our farms in the Southwest since the market has been in a position to take our dairy products at a fair price. For several years we have failed to produce as much butter and cheese as our people consume. But we have never before had as great an opportunity for raising and feeding beef and dairy cattle as we have now. Our lands have increased in value without a corresponding increase in the fertility. The plain truth is, our fertility has decreased because of our extensive system of selling our grain and our hay crops. The cost of living has increased; meat, milk, and eggs, and other products are high. This gives the dairy farmer of the man with a few cows a great opportunity for producing a number of dairy products.

If the cotton acreage is reduced, which seems quite likely, why not plant some of the reduced acreage in grazing, hay, and fodder crops suitable for maintaining dairy cows? The crops will in this case be utilized economically and no marketing of the bulky crops will be necessary, but the cows will convert the hay, silage, etc., in finished products which require the minimum of expense in the marketing but a maximum in the profits. The fertility of the farm will be conserved in keeping the cows on it. Instead of selling the plant food, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in the feed and getting a very low price for it, it can be saved in the manure with increased valuation and returned to the soil.

As a means of distributing labor, dairying is especially desirable. Even with but a few cows the hands are given employment through the winter when work in the fields cannot be done. The cotton farmer and the one-crop farmer is greatly pressed at certain seasons; at others they are idle. Not so with the dairyman, he has regular work.

The regular income is perhaps the greatest reason why the cotton farmer should get a few cows to produce enough milk and butter for the home

Mr. O. W. Righter, an Indiana farmer, reports that he placed will matured corn in a concrete silo fourteen years ago, and emptied the bottom of the silo the past July. Mr. Righter says that the only difference he has been able to detect between the fourteen year old silage and that put in recently is that the former contained a little more acid than the

new silage but that the stock ate the old and new silage alike. A very important fact in connection with the silage keeping so well was that the corn was perfectly ripe when it was placed in the silo. Incidentally, the silo was a home-made one, the base of which was five feet below the ground line. Such a structure with mature corn packed would insure silage for a number of years.

Sweet potatoes are comparatively sure in most sections of the Southwest and as a general rule will bring good prices on the market. Why not produce more sweet potatoes and get the benefit of the cash income from this crop.

The "lowly peanut" is about to be exalted. From the reports, it seems that many acres will be devoted to the crop in the southwest, which formerly produced cotton. There are a very few crops that are so sure as peanuts and none so far as we know that will give better results in this sandy soil.

Deeper breaking will be necessary where the land has been turned shallow for several years and a hard surface formed a few inches below the surface. Begin to deepen your soil by breaking a few inches deeper each year until it is deep enough to hold moisture and produce larger crops.

Sudan grass promises to be one of the most valuable hay crops. It has already proven its worth in sections that are scant of rainfall and in the more humid sections when the summer moisture is inadequate for other hay and forage crops. Plant Sudan grass and feed your stock.

Use and enough cream or butter to bring in a few dollars every week. With a few cows to produce enough milk and butter for home use and bring in a few dollars every week the expenses can be met and perhaps the obligations of the manager put on a cash basis. When we consider the fact that the cows not only reduce the expenses of providing for the family table, but also produce the money to buy a portion of the food, it should not take one long to decide that cows are what the farm needs.

As has been stated, there is a splendid demand in most every city in the Southwest for dairy products. Why not get dairy cows, build co-operative creameries and supply the people with butter and cheese? The creamery will afford a market for the cream; it will be one of the most valuable plants that a town can secure. The creamery checks will mean a great deal more cash for the farmers, which will mean cash buying. The merchants will prosper as the result, the banks will carry large deposits; the professional men, and the teachers, the professional men and every class of business will be accelerated.

Make your farm support a few dairy cows and the skim milk will help to raise calves, pigs, and lambs. The butterfat and the buttermilk will bring in the cash to meet the current expenses.

Public Health Department

BY DR. J. C. MAHR, STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

At the present time Diphtheria and Scarlet fever are both prevailing in epidemic form in a number of localities in Oklahoma. Both of these diseases are subject to quarantine. Patients should be isolated, and kept so a spot to endanger any other person. With scarlet fever we have a very troublesome disease to contend with. It is difficult to prevent its spread for the reason that it frequently appears in a very light form and it is not unusual, where several children in one family are sick with the disease, for it to be very severe with one and so mild with the other members of the family that it will cause no uneasiness. Then too, the objection on the part of many to the quarantine or the placarding of the homes, causes them to endeavor to evade these regulations, and where the members of the family are not sufficiently sick to demand the attention of a physician they call it scarlet rash and permit the children to attend school, visit their neighbors and run errands.

Now the board of health requires that Rose Rash, or any other kind of rash, with sore throat, prevailing at the same time, scarlet fever is, should be treated as far as the public is concerned, the same as scarlet fever is. No one should resist or family that has a member ill with scarlet fever or diphtheria, or any other contagious disease, is entitled to the sympathy and intelligent help of the community. At the same time the stricken family should realize that simply good citizenship calls upon its members to do everything in their power to prevent the spread of the contagion to neighbors. Ordinary neighborliness demands that such a family keep its members away from others and prevent outsiders

from coming in contact with the individual who learns of a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria in a family should keep the bottle for that house separate from the others and make certain that they are very carefully sterilized before they are again used for milk. No milk man should sell milk when there is a case of scarlet fever, diphtheria or typhoid fever upon his premises or among those working for him.

No doctor should visit a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever without clothing himself in a contagious and every precaution possible to prevent carrying the contagion to another patient. One engaged in nursing a diphtheria or scarlet fever patient should leave the premises unless they have thoroughly disinfected themselves and clothed themselves in garments that have not been exposed to the contagion. Neither should they ever go for the milk.

No quarantine should be raised for scarlet fever or diphtheria until after the doctor is thoroughly satisfied that there is no danger in the quarantine being released and not then until the county health officer or the city health officer is notified and permission obtained. No child should be permitted to attend school when a member of the family is sick with either of these diseases.

Following an attack of diphtheria or scarlet fever the house should be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected before the members of the family come in contact with their neighbors or permit their neighbors to visit their premises.

When diphtheria or scarlet fever are prevailing in epidemic form any case of sore throat, no matter how simple, should be viewed with a sus-

NO ALUM in Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Ginned 900 Bales.

Tom Hamilton, cashier of the First National Bank of Colbert, was in the city on business Tuesday, and paid the News a pleasant call. Tom says that the Coleman gin at that place has ginned more than nine hundred bales of cotton this year, most of which is piled up in the gin yard at that place. Nearly everybody in that community is holding his cotton this year. The move to reduce the acreage next year is also finding much favor in that community.

Mules for the War.

Chas. R. Allen is advertising in this issue of the News to the effect that Hammond and Baker will be at his office in this city Friday and Saturday for the purpose of buying all the mules that are brought in to be sold. Mr. Allen informs the News that these mules are being bought up for the English army for use in the European war.

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If in the market for a Typewriter see E. M. Evans.

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There is a limit both ways and we come up to those limits and offer you as good as you can get as cheap as it can be sold. If you want an honest, reliable watch at the lowest possible price, come and see our line, which includes a splendid variety of the latest in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches.

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